The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,233. — New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 48 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... „ 24 0
including postage..... „ 28 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town... „ 12 0
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Ten lines and under..... Rs. 4 0
Repetition..... „ 2 0
First insertion, each line..... „ 0 4
Second insertion..... „ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions..... „ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

SHAFRAZ—VERTANNES.—January 25th at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Ter Arsaokes Johannes, C. T. Shafraz, Esq., of Rangoon, to Miss Hirpsiman Vertannes, the only daughter of the late V. Z. Vertannes, Esq., of Calpha, in Syphilon.

DEATH

DUTT—January 25th, at Calcutta, Luckinarain Dutt, Landholder, of fever and dysentery, aged 64 years 7 months and 20 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Busserah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	3rd	Leave Busserah.....	17th
„ Muscat.....	7th	„ Bushire.....	19th
„ Bunder Abbas.....	9th	„ Bunder Abbas.....	21st
„ Bushire.....	12th	„ Muscat.....	26th
Arrive Busserah.....	14th	Arrive Bombay.....	29th

The Steam Ship "SHIRAZ," 1,200 Tons, Captain J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February, at 10 A.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Inter-hanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the 1st available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee 24 hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES for Despatch of Steamers:

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 26th.

Kurrachee on..... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 360 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives before 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; time is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Manilla.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta.....	1 & 15
„ Carwar.....	3	„ Vingapatam.....	3
„ Mangalore.....	3	„ Vingapatam.....	4
„ Cannanore.....	4	„ Cocanada.....	5
„ Calicut.....	5	„ Masulipatam.....	6
„ Cochin.....	6	„ Negapatam.....	7
„ Tuticorin.....	7	„ Pamben.....	8
„ Columbo.....	9	„ Columbo.....	10
„ Negapatam.....	10	„ Tuticorin.....	11
„ Pamben.....	11	„ Cochin.....	12
„ Masulipatam.....	12	„ Calicut.....	13
„ Cocanada.....	13	„ Cannanore.....	14
„ Vingapatam.....	14	„ Mangalore.....	15
„ Vingapatam.....	15	„ Carwar.....	16
Arrive Calcutta.....	20	Arrive Bombay.....	20

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. T. LEWIS, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 31st February, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of each month, call at Tuticorin and Columbo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seapore, and proceed from thence by rail.

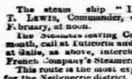
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via PERIM AND GALLE.

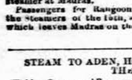
(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 500 H. P. C. G. D. HOBSON, Commander, as above, on 14th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "GANGA," 400 Tons, 80 H. P. J. BALLANTINE, Commander, as above, on 15th February.

Vingoria, Goa, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta, on SATURDAY the 3rd February at noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	...Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	...Dep. Sunday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingoria	„ Monday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Vingoria	„ Thursday.
Cochin...Arr.	Thursday	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
		Bombay...Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 3rd proximo at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

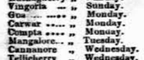
Calling at Varsaul, Mangrowlie, Fore Bunder, Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, JYTAPORE AND MALWAN EACH WAY.



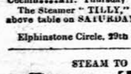
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJA," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.



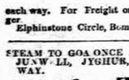
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 31st February.

For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

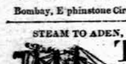


THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE" R. BAXTER, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February next very suprior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



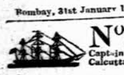
THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "DOWASJEE JEHANGHIER," KNIGHT, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

NOTICE.—The new first class Ship "BELLE OF THE SEA," 1152 tons, Captain HAMMOND, will have quick despatch for Calcutta. For Freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.



FOR SALE, by order of the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship Owning Association (Limited), the British iron-built ship "DOLBADEN CASTLE," 980.26 tons Register, built in 1863 at Sunderland, England classed 12 years A 1 at Lloyds, belonging to the said Association, under charter from Bombay to Rice Port in Burmah in ballast, and from thence to England or the Continent with a Cargo of Rice or other lawful merchandize. For further particulars apply to the Liquidators, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay 19th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..... £60 Exclusive of
Second Class..... £35 Wines

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

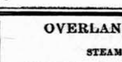
The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain COBURN, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE" 1,400 Tons, Captain AULD, will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 15th proximo)



THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1,178 tons register, JOHN BOAG, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

Bombay, 30th January 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Swedish Ship *Theitis*, from Hongkong, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees are further requested to take notice, that Captain PEYTZ will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

M. G. PEYTZ, Commander.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo by the *Hydrabad*, Captain HARLEY, from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, fail ing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees of Cargo by the *Elphinstone* Circle, 31st January 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY WALTER BEAUFORD is authorized to SIGN our FIRM by procuration in the absence of Mr. PRICE from Bombay.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against or indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant H. LAYE, attached to H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles), are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be received.

T. S. WARDEN, Major,
H. M.'s 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles) and
President Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months..... 7 per cent. per annum,
„ 4 „ ..... 9 ditto,
„ 12 „ ..... 9 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—At the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Association, held on the 30th January 1866, it was proposed by Akbar Ismail Goringjee, Esquire, seconded by Trimbuck Ramchundrajee, Esquire, and unanimously carried:—

"That the Meeting be adjourned to the 5th March 1866, to enable the Auditors to finish auditing the Accounts and the Directors to furnish Shareholders with Printed Copies of the Report and Balance Sheet."

Shareholders are hereby requested to take notice that in consequence with the above Resolution, the ADJOURNED General Meeting will take place on the 5th March 1866, at 3 P. M.

By Order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે હાઉચ એન્ડ લેન્ડ ઈનવેસ્ટમેન્ટ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

બમબે હોમ એંડ લાંડ ઇનવસ્ટમનટ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

THE following Shares will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company, if the Calls respectively against them, with 2½ per cent interest, be not paid at our Office, 27, Meadow Street, on or before WEDNESDAY the 7th instant:—

Shares Nos. 2, 19, 36, 40, 80, 81, 98, 131, 145, 156, 169, 171, 183, 211, 229, 311, 357, 26, 272, 282, 285, 373, 287, 304, 305.

Calls due Rs. 700 per Share.

Shares Nos. 124, 147, 129, 485, 486, 336, 284, 25.216, 75.313. Calls due Rs 600 per Share.

Shares Nos. 142 and 328 will also be absolutely FORFEITED if Rs. 300 per Share, with interest at 9 per cent, be not paid on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadevee Road, 25th January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD of Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received, a consignment of DRESS and WALKING BOOTS.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and vice versa.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.

By order of the Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No 1, Oak Lane, 16th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

PROBATE of the WILL of the late WILLIAM BROWN, of Byculla, having been granted to WILLIAM BOND and ALFRED KING, two of the executors named therein, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased WILLIAM BROWN, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the undersigned at their address, 5, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WILLIAM BOND.
ALFRED KING.

Bombay, 26th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by Messrs. Thornhill, Dent, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneyas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 2 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

4 Cartridge Guns and Wads complete.
Air-bund Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 1st instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings, No. 14.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે મીકાનીકશ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाबे मेकानीकस बीलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—A NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days in lusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEADOW STREET FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a "STAND" for the accommodation of the Public, has been erected on the RACE COURSE. Early applications for seats, should therefore be made to MR. J. S. MAIDMENT, at Byculla, or to JAFFER SULLIMAN, in the Fort.

Price of Tickets, as follows:

	Rs.
For the Race Season 1866, 1st Class, Chairs each.....	15
Do. do. do. Benches each ...	12
For the Race Season 1866, 2nd Class, Chairs each.....	10
Do. do. do. Benches each ...	6
Day Tickets, 1st Class, Chairs each	5
Do. do. Benches each	4
Day Tickets, 2nd Class, Chairs each	3
Do. do. Benches each	2

N. B.—Children will be charged half price. Tickets should, otherefore, be taken at the earliest opportunity to ensure Seats, and so prevent unnecessary disappointment.

J. H. HENDERSON, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting fixed for MONDAY the 29th instant is POSTPONED in consequence of the audit of the accounts not being complete.

A Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of Directors.
2. To consider a proposition that the Company be wound up voluntarily.
   (If this Resolution be passed)
3. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.
   (If the Resolution be rejected)
4. To appoint two Directors in place of those who have retired.

JOHN C. TEASDALE, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Mellon, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide dail, expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

TRACING CLOTH, No 6, 36 inches wide 24 yards long.
TELESCOPES AND BINOCULAR GLASSES, 3

Draw Telescopes, Mahogany body 8 in closed 18 object glass..... Rs. 18 0
Ditto, leather body and straps, 4-cup view glass..... 30 0
Ditto, Military Achromatic with straps..... 30 0
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, in cases. A consignment suitable for Students and Professional Draughtsmen, in convenient sets ranging in price, viz.: 5, 8, 10, 19, 32, 40, 50, to 125 Rupees.
SPARE MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Steel joint dividers 4, 5, 6 inches..... 4 to 7
DRAWING PENS, and DRAWING PINS, Electrum, Bow Pens and Pencils, Ivory Chain, Scales, Ebony Parallel Rulers, Folding Rule, Spring Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
DRAWING PAPER, WHATMAN'S, Imperial, Elephant, Double Elephant and Antiquarian.
Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

THACKER, VINING & Co. would certify that Theodolities, Levels, Staves, Prismatic Compasses, Tracing Cloth, and other requisites for Surveying are always on hand of unexceptionable quality.

SUNDIALS, in brass cases, Rs. 4, 5 and 7.
OFFICE AND TRAVELLING WRITING CASES. An entirely new selection of the above by Chubbs, Mordan, and others is received by the *Northam*.
NEWMAN'S COLOUR BOXES, completely fitted with all requisites; and also, Newman's draw top cases of colours, and brushes.
POCKET LETTER BALANCES, German Silver, marked with English and Indian weights, in leather case, Rs. 4-8.
WRIST MARKERS, Chappin's Patent, per pair, Rs. 2.
AIR CANES BREECH LOADERS, and Muzzle Loaders.
MESS TABLE INKSTANDS, Solid black marble stands and INKSTANDS, double or single with or without stands.
DRAWING BLOCKS: DRAWING BOOKS, DRAWING PAPER, Sable and Camel Hair Brushes and Pencils of all kinds.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTES DE VISITE.—A selection of Portraits of Royal Personages and others now received.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS AND COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.—A very tasteful Selection now on view.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, CASHMERE, DELHI, AGRA, &c., &c., executed by Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, are always available for selection.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS.—Photographic Copies of the following popular Engravings: *The Huguenot, Prosperities Royalist, Black Brunswicker, Order of Release, Prison Window, Midsummer Nights' Dreams, Christ blessing Children, Challenge, Sanctuary, Medora, Approaching Footsteps*—the last two are coloured—after the originals.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MANIFOLD WRITERS.—This Desk Companion should be in the possession of all who have occasion to keep copies of their Correspondence. The attention of Adjutants of Regiments, Secretaries to Book Clubs or Messes is particularly directed to the convenience and importance of the Manifold Writer; and to the inconvenience which so frequently arises for want of copies of business letters despatched to Mess Agents and others—each Manifold contains, styles, Carbonic Books and Copy Books with metal and card board guards. Letter sizes Rs. 25—Note sizes Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—GENERAL ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY the 5th February 1866, the undermentioned ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS will take place:—

Trains now leaving from	For	Will leave on and after the 5th February 1866
Bombay, at 9.0 A. M...	Poona ...	Bombay, at 9.0 A. M.
„ at 2-0 P. M....	Khandalla	Discontinued.
„ at 6-2½ P. M....	Poona ...	Bombay, at 1-0 P. M.
„ at 9-30 P. M....	Sholapoor.	„ at 10 0 P. M. and Poona at 7-0 A. M. following morning.
„ at 5-40 P. M....	Callian ...	Bombay, at 5-40 P. M.
„ at 8-0 A. M....	Kussara..	„ at 8-0 A. M. and will run through to Nassick.
„ at 9-30 P. M....	Burnanpoor Budnairs. ...	Bombay at 8-0 P. M. and Nasick at 4-0 A. M. following morning.
„ at 7-45 A. M....	Mahim ...	Bombay, at 7-45 A. M.
„ at 2-45 A. M....	„ ...	„ at 2-0 P. M.
„ at 5-25 P. M....	„ ...	„ at 5-25 P. M.
Sholap

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market was dull in the morning, at noon there was an active demand for new Elphinstones, which rose from 225 to 250, and close firm at 235 premium; Back Bays close at 6,200 premium; Elphinstones at 140 premium; Mazagons at 1,650; Freres at 925; United Victorias at 2,650 per share; Bombay Bank shares at 58 premium; Commercials at 19 premium; Credit Mobilier at 2½ premium. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Bs. 2/1 to Bs. 2/1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do.	Bs. 2/1¼ to Bs. 2/1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	Bs. 2/1¾ to Bs. 2/2.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Ditto	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	60 Do. do.	99
China	90 Do. do.	210

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
3,000,000	500	25	16	Agra Bank	100 p ct premium
500,000	500	125	12	Alliance Bank	12 p ct dis.
200,000	200	200		Asiatic Bank Corp	50 p ct pm.
2,145,800	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal	450 p ct dis.
1,250,000	250	17	8	Bank of India	33 p ct.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	58 p ct pm.
750,000	250	125	8	Bombay Banking	50 p ct dis.
1,000,000	25	25		Bombay Pres. Bank	66 p ct dis.
2,000,000	250	250	4	Bombay Trading	
				Bombay Life Assura	21 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100		broker's Bombay	
				Company	5 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	42 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of	60 p ct pm
				India & Colo	
800,000	200	200		China Bank	Par.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercan	
				tile Bank of Ind	
				London & Chin	30 p ct. premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	19 p ct premium.
1,600,000		200	12	Comptoir d'Escom	
				pte of Paris	5 p ct pm n a
1,00,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm n a
625,000	25	25		Eastern Bank	33 p ct dis.
1,000,000	100	100	10	Hindustan, China	
				and Japan Bank	5 p ct pm nu
800,000	250	100		Imperial Banking	
				and Trading Co	25 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200		Indian Peninsula	
				and China Bk	35 p ct dis.
1,000,00	400	120		Indo-Egypt. & Lon	6¼ p ct dis.
200,000	100	3		London & Bombay B	5 p. bare.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000		Madras Bank	1,05 p ct dis.
1,500,000	250	250		Oriental Bank Cor	
				poration	100 p ct pm
600,000	200	200		Royal Bank of Indi	50 p ct dis.
750,000	200	150		Scinde, Punjaub	
				and Delhi Bank	25 pct pmnm
.....	250	100		Guzerat Bank	3 p ct. pre-mium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

1,000,000	400	100	.....	Alliance Financial
.....	.....	.....	.....	Bengal Credit Mob
.....	.....	.....	.....	Bhatia Financing
740,000	200	100	.....	Bombay Gas Co. re
				dit & Finan. Cor.
600,000	300	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock
				Corporation
.....	.....	50	.....	Central India Finan
.....	.....	50	.....	Elphinstone Finan
1,000,000	400	100	.....	Financial Asso
.....	.....	.....	.....	ciation of Europe & India
1200000	400	100	.....	Financial Assn.
1200000	400	100	.....	India and China
1,000,00	400	100	.....	Do. New Capital
1,000,00	400	100	.....	Grand Finance Co
1,000,000	400	50	.....	Mutual Finance
				Association
.....	.....	.....	.....	Oriental Finance
.....	.....	.....	.....	association
600,000	400	100	.....	Royal Finance
				Corporation Ltd
800,000	400	50	.....	Universal Bank
				Finan. Cor.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	100	8,000	.....	Back Bay Reclama
				tion Co
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Elphinstone Land
				Co
1,050,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do
1,000,000	1,000	250	.....	Rose Land
410 000	2,000	200	.....	House and Land In
				vestment Co
1,00,000	6000	3000	.....	Mazagon Land and
				Reclamation Co
.....	1,000	1,000	.....	Port Canning
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria &
				Colaba Land Co

PRESS COMPANIES.

	per S.			
	10,000	250	.....	Apollo Press Co
	2,700	300	.....	Colaba Press Co
237,500	2,750	250	.....	Fort Press Co
400,000	4,000	400	.....	Hydraulic Press Co
80,000	3,000	1,600	.....	Bombay Press Co
		1,800	.....	Franjee Cowasjee
				Patent Press Co
20,000	2,000	750	.....	Scinde Press Co. In
				(Karachee)
75,000	3,000	600	.....	Alexandra Press Co
				Limited (Madras)
70,000	2,000	105	.....	Sout India Press Co
45,000	3,000	500	.....	Victoria Press Co.
				Madras
50,000	3,000	1,000	.....	Albert Press Co.
				Kurrachee
	650		.....	Darpan Co Ltd
				Claimant's Press Co
100,000	100	50	.....	Ltd (Bombay)
				Press Co (Limited)
100,000	4,000	.....	.....	Scott Press Co.
200,000	1,000	225	.....	Mofussil Press &
				Gaming Co.
80,000	2,500	1,500	.....	Rise of Wale
				Press Co

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

400,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship. Co
800,000	2,500	2,000	326	Coast and River
				Steam Nav. Co
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing &
				Shipping Co.
800,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Benga
				lee Steam Nav Co
160,000	4,000	2,800	.....	Princeof Wales Co
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip
				& Foundry Co.
.....	1,000	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co.
				Limited
.....	1,000	1,000	.....	Western India Ste
				Co

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

218	per ct.	218	.....	G I P. Railway Co
				Consol Stock
130		24		Do. new 6.0 shares
100		24		Bombay Baroda &
				C I. R. Company

MISCELLANEOUS.

80,000	500	300	.....	Bombay Contract and Building Co
30,000	3,000	900	.....	Bombay Warehouse
100,000	500	250	15	Fraser & Co. (Ltd.
.....	.....	250	.....	Gen Coffee Co.
150,000	500	500	.....	Bombay Gas Co.
115,67½	1,000	50	.....	East India Cotton
				Agency
45,000	200	100	.....	Khandesh Farming
				Co.
800,000	500	100	.....	United Mercantile
				Trading Co. Ltd
3,500	350	200	.....	Bombay Oil Works
				Co (Limited)
30,000	1000	500	.....	Victoria Patent
				Blacks Co. (Ltd

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loan	Rs.	88½
Sicca	Loan 1862-63	,,	99
Co	1858-59	,,	87
	1842-43		
	1843-44		
Five per cent. Co's. Rs. Loan	1856-57	,,	102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	,,	1 p ct p.
Five per cent. Inscribed Stock		,,	101

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	,,	10
Spanish Dollars	,,	225
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	223
German Crowns	,,	210
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	1064
Gold Leaf	,,	12-1-1

PRICE CURRENT, 29th January 1866.

COTTON—Co-kats	Per candy.
Dholleras (New load)	Rs. 425 to 430
Bhownuggur and Mows	,, 425 to 430
Surat and Broach	,, 400 to 405
Porebunder	,, 300 to 310
Veraval	,, 300 to 310
Khandesh	,, 287 to 290
Dharwar (Sawzinned)	,, 465 to 470
Dholleras (April and May)	,, 455 to 460
Goomawatee (March and April)	,, 440 to 445
Ditto (now ready)	,, 445 to 450
Hingunghaut (New)	,, 470 to 475

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 2.

Veale, Assistant Surgeon H., M. D., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mount Aboo.
Barnes, Lieutenant A. H., 4th Rifles, on leave.
Preston, Captain, 45th Foot, on private affairs, from Poona.
Peyton, Lieutenant E. G., 106th Foot, on private affairs, from Poona.
Kyle, Lieutenant E. L. H, 45th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Stafford, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 2.

Stafford, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to England.
Kyle, Lieutenant E. L. H., 45th Foot, to join, to England.
Peyton, Lieutenant E. G., 106th Foot, on private affairs, to England.
Preston, Captain, 45th Foot, on private affairs, to England.
Holberton, Captain T. N, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Bryant, Lieutenant G. F., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Hervey, Lieutenant Colonel, on duty, to Hydrabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 2nd February.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 28th January:—

Lieutenant W. R. Adams, 23rd N. L. I.

Third Class School Master Rannah, of the 10th Regiment N. I., is attached for duty to the 22nd Regiment N. I.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

For.			
D. Ewing	Peterie	New Castle	Aug. 11.
Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Tolpuit	Cochin	Jan. 27.
General Quiams (s)	Hewitt	Veraval	Jan. 31.

DEPARTURES.

For.			
J Edwin Fox	Molison	London	
Torna lo	Beard	Liverpool	

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Oberon*, Towill, bound to Liverpool.
S. S. *Euphrates*, Atkinson, bound to Persian Gulf.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 27th, steamer *Mackenzie*, and ship *Seahawke*.
DEPARTURES.—January 27th, ships *Pottey Moonbarack*, *Per Bahooman*, *Houghton*, *Alnwick Castle*, *Ocean Eagle*, and barque *Sidonia*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger ship the "RENOWN, being under engagement with H M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 6th instant For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to BITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Taylor.

2nd February 1866.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALICUT.

THE first class ship "FUTHE SHAW ALIUM," 819 tons, Ca tain J. G GRANT will leave immedia ely for the above Ports For Freight or Passage apply to H DE JOSEPH NOOR MAHOMED, Bombay, 3rd Februar 1866. Sugar Bazaar, Musjid Bunder.

PASSENGERS per KOINA are requested to be on board at 3 P. M. on MONDAY, 5th instant. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers. P. & B. S. S Co (Limited).

Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1866.

CHESTNUT Arab Riding HORSE, 4½ years old, 14-3 in height, to be sold at Messrs. CRAWFORD'S AUCTION on MONDAY next, at 1 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Two ROOMS TO LET in No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to the undersigned. W. J. ADDIS, C.E.

3rd February 1866.

A RESPECTABLE young MAN is anxious to PROCEED to ENGLAND in ATTENDANCE with a single GENTLEMAN or a FAMILY. Applications to be addressed to "Q." up to the 12th instant, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held THIS DAY, a FINAL RE upon which th FOURTH CALL of Five Hundred Rupees per share, and interest due thereon, shall now have been paid on or before the 20th instant, shall be absolutely FORFEITED, and thereafter disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned SHARES, which were declared forfeited after the 30th ult., may be revived on payment of the balance (Rs 200 per Share) and Interest at 24 per cent per annum before the 15th instant:—Nos. 50, 100, 101, 128, 36 to 150, 151 to 155, 183, 202, 269, 274, 275, 276, 278, 285, 294, 298, 299, 324, 325, 326, 359, 360, 393.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. EX. C BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 2nd February 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price Is 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. SANGER & SON, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay, TEACHER & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces gratitude cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for Sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—A fake "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and also that "DINNEFORD & Co." is now VERY Soluble and Lic ate. *Agents*—Messrs. TEACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

LEGGATT & Co. have just landed the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	...	per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
Do.	dry	...	,,	36
Do.	good	...	,,	30
SHERRY,	dry	...	,,	25
Do.	pale	...	,,	25
Do.	do.	...	,,	20
CLARET, Breakfast	...	...	,,	12
BRANDY,	...	...	,,	4
Do.	...	...	,,	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	...	...	,,	26
Tent Wine	...	...	,,	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	...	...	,,	22
	A good Wine	...	,,	18
	do.	...	pts.	11
SPIRITS—Hollands	...	...	,,	10
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	...	...	qts.	30
	do.	...	pts.	16
	Noyeau	...	qts.	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	...	...	qts.	24
,, ,,	Ditto	...	pts.	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	...	...	,,	8

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Large Assortment of the best stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, size and prices, manufactured expressly for this climate and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewelry, warranted fine gilt and to go of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Mechanical Instruments, &c. &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations punctually attended to.

HANDSOME REWARD.—STOLEN.—On the night of MONDAY the 29th January 1866, a Robbery took place at my Residence, when an IRON SAFE, containing Deeds of Conveyance of a House situate outside the Fort in Shaik Memon Street and assessed under No. 240 and belonging to Bhicesha Hurrivaldass; a Deed of Conveyance of a House situated on the Walkeshwar Road and assessed under No. 22 and conveyed by Nursey Jeewa Gokulrana to Sulloobhai Gopaldass; several Bills for Ground Rent and assessment of the said two properties; a Receipt for two Shares in the Albert Insurance Company standing in the name of Lalloobhai Mulchand; a Pocket Book of Gold Mudras a Currency Note of Rupees 5-1, Copper Coin worth Rs. 8, a Receipt for 10 Shares of the Broach Bank and Mercantile Corporation (Limited) in the name of Mithoordas Goolabchand; and sundry Papers of great importance only to the Advertiser. Also were stolen at the same time, two Ear-rings each containing 3 Pearls, five Gold Finger Rings, a ring set with Emerald, a pair of Ornament called Dursanya, Gold and Silver Dust, and Rs. 2-4 in cash. Information of this Robbery has been given to the Police. Any person or persons giving information that shall lead to the discovery of all or any of the stolen Articles shall be handsomely rewarded. All persons are cautioned against advancing money on the several valuable papers and documents above mentioned.

VULLUBBHAI GOPALLDAS,
Care of Mr. Bhowani Wishwanath Kanwinday, No. 99, Lohar Chawl Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Governor General of India in Council, and in the matter of Samuldas Dolubdass and Davdass Lukmidass, of Bombay respectively, Hindoo inhabitants, carrying on trade in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Samuldass and Davidas.

Upon reading the petition of Anthony Morrison, filed in the above matter, and the several Exhibits therein annexed, and therein referred to, and more especially Annexure A, and the several Advertisements in the various Newspapers filed herewith; and upon hearing Mr. Scoble of counsel for the said petitioner, and being satisfied that the Resolution to the said Petitioner annexed were duly carried and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of creditors under the Estate of the said Samuldass Dolubdass and Davidass Lukmidass, I do hereby make order confirming the said resolutions; and I do further hereby direct that the said Estate shall be wound up under the management of the Trustees and upon the conditions named and specified in the said Petition and in Resolutions thereto annexed.

I do further direct that this order shall be advertised without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* and two of the vernacular newspapers, namely, the Bombay *Jame-Jamsheed* and the *Bombay Samachar* published in Bombay; and I lastly direct that any application to set aside this order either wholly or in part, be made in Court and not to a Judge in Chambers.—Dated this 29th day of January 1866.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE and GREEN, Petitioner's Solicitors.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
A Financial Mission to Bombay.
An Officer and a Gentleman.
The Bhootan Mess.
The Last Russian Advance.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
The "little War" at Aden.
Bhotan difficulties and Tongsoo Penlow.
Cost of the occupation of Rome by French troops.
Shocking murder by a maniac on board the *Shaftesbury*.
The Kallighaut murder.
Government Telegraph Messages and Press Messages.
The Omutzai "Little War."
A Brush with the Murrees.
Scindiah's visit to Calcutta; &c. &c. &c.

COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, for the following works:—

1st. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, or other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land north of the Company's temporary Pier.

2nd. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, or other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land south of the Company's temporary Pier.

3rd. For excavating the Hill on the Company's property and loading and discharging the same, the Company finding Railway Plant, Waggons, Engine, &c.

Tenders will be received only in the form which can be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, where also may be seen plans and sections, as well as specifications, of the works to be done; and a personal visit be made according to actual land reclaimed, the party whose Tender may be accepted will be at liberty to have the sections checked, failing which he will be bound to accept those taken by the Company's Engineer.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd February 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOR SALE, at the Company's premises, by auction—

1.	A Brougham, in good repair, with a pair of fast, young, sound, black Arabs and Harness	Rs.	2,000
2.	A pony Phaeton, new, very neat, with chestnut Pony and Harness	,,	1,000
3.	An English buggy, with white Arab Horse and Harness	,,	1,00
4.	A four-wheeled Dog Cart	,,	1,200
5.	A two wheeled do. with large Persian	,,	600
6.	A large Britska on C springs with driving perch	,,	1,500
7.	A new English built Buggy	,,	1,000
8.	A Mail Dog Cart, by Tod of Madras	,,	750
9.	A Phaeton do. do.	,,	1,050
10.	A Sociable do. do.	,,	800
11.	A self-driving Park Phaeton do.	,,	750
12.	A large and handsome Landau ...	,,	2,500
13.	A Carriole	,,	300
14.	A small Barouche	,,	750
16.	A Mail Phaeton	,,	400

HORSES.

19.	A superb pair of chestnut Arabs, 14-2.		
20.	Two high caste Arab Colts.		
21.	A Flea-bitten grey Arab charger.		
22.	Two fit. H. A. Chargers, Australian and Arab.		
23.	A very fast Dog Cart Horse, bay Arab, 14-2.		
24.	A powerful bay Arab Hunter.		
25.	A handsome mean chestnut Australian Gelding, accustomized, good in harness and Saddle.		

Several cheap Hacks and Harness Horses, Arabs, Persians, and Australians.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED) will from the 1st February 1866 and until further notice charge as under:—

	Per day.	Above 5 days and under 1 month, per diem	Monthly.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs
For a Carriage and pair, with Coachman and Syce,	12	11	300
,, a Shigram and Horse,	7	6	150
,, a Brougham and Horse,	7	6	150
,, a Hansom Cab and Horse,	7	No Rednc.	200
,, a Buggy and Horse ...	6	5	120
,, a Dog Cart and Horse ...	6	5	120
,, a Pair of Horses with fees, Coachman and Syce ...	10	9	230
,, a Pair of Horses without feed, Coachman and Syce	7	6	150
,, a single Horse with feed and Coachman ...	5	4	115
,, a single Horse without feed and ditto ...	4	3	70
,, Saddle Horse with feed and Syce	5	4	100
,, a Phaeton or Brougham,	3/3	3	80
,, a Buggy or Dog Cart ...	2/8	2	50
,, a set of Double Harness	2	1/8	40
,, a set of Single Harness,	1/8	1	25

N.B.—All HORSES and CARRIAGES required by the month must be mentioned at the time the same are engaged, or else the daily rate will be charged.

The day's hire to be considered 10 hours, if detained over that time and under 14 hours a half day extra hire will be charged over 14 hours double day.

Special agreement for Horses and Carriages required for long distances with relays of Horses.

Carriages Gratis to Orders.

All Horses and Carriages must be paid for before leaving the yard.

All applications for Horses and Carriages to be made to the Job Master.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas per ounce, and will be closed one hour before the departure of the mail. Registered letters will be received until 2 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets between Bombay, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. Packets or letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 15th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Thursday ..... 8th 0h. 3m. A.M.
New Moon, Thursday ..... 15th 3h. 4m. P.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ..... 22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Time.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	3	Mars in Aphelion at 0.23	6 35	5 53	0 54	1 10	
Sun.	4	Sexagesima Sunday	6 35	5 54	1 2	1 42	
Mon	5	Twilight ends at 7.31 P.M.	6 34	5 54	1 39	2 9	
Tues	6	Length of day 11h. 21m.	6 24	5 55	2 38	2 58	
Wed	7	Moon and Saturn in conjunction at 11-56 A.M.	6 33	5 55	3 21	3 44	
Thurs.	8	Venus in Ap at 9-35 P.M.	6 33	5 53	4 11	4 41	
Fri.	9	Mars rises at 5-2 A.M.	6 33	5 56	5 18	5 51	

Time by Mean Solar Time. Last Feb. 1866, 7m. 47s.

NOW READY,
No. IV. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India
MILITARY SERIES. No III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hin loo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Parda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

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All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be UNABLE to RECEIVE GENTLEMEN at BREAKFAST on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant.

THOMAS LEITH, Captain, A. D. C.

Govt. House, Parell, 2nd February 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 20	KURRACHEE	Jan. 27
AGRA	Jan. 27	LAHORE	Jan. 14
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 26	LONDON	Jan. 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 11	MADRAS	Jan. 27
BANGALORE	Jan. 27	MALTA	Jan. 4
CALCUTTA	Jan. 27	MEZEGUT	Jan. 26
CAPE	Dec. 15	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 25
CEYLON	Jan. 18	OUDH	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Jan. 3	PEKING	Jan. 13
DELHI	Jan. 27	PUNJAUB	Jan. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 4	SUEZ	Jan. 13
HONGKONG	Jan. 5	SINGAPORE	Jan. 11

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

WE observe that the Chamber of Commerce has been convened at the request of the Government of India, to consider, amongst other things, the desirability of introducing "a gold currency" into this country. Without knowing the exact terms of the Government communication, we are unable to say how far the request may imply that the memorial, which was presented to Government by the Chamber about two years ago, shirked the practical difficulties of the question so completely as to render no assistance on those very points on which Government most wanted aid. The mind of Government has long since been made up that the introduction of a gold currency is a thing very much to be desired; but the obstacles to its introduction are so serious that Government naturally shrinks from the responsibility of the step. While it shrinks and hesitates, however, the monetary operations of the country are brought to a periodical dead-lock; and the appeal of Government to the commercial community of India would seem to be to ascertain how far it can help the Legislature to surmount the difficulties that lie in the way of an adjustment of this important question. The Chamber, in a somewhat elaborate memorial, "earnestly entreated" Government to introduce a well-regulated gold currency; whereas the real problem that was puzzling the ruling powers was—How can it best be done? It is to this point now, we presume, that the Chamber will be expected to address itself. When we look to the fact that the supply of silver from all parts of the world does not exceed ten millions sterling, and that Bombay alone during some of the years of the American war imported more silver in twelve months than all the world produced during the same period, it is evident that nothing but the most dire monetary convulsions in the trade of those countries, which are compelled to pay us in silver, must ultimately ensue; or we must consent to accept payment from our creditors in gold, and allow gold to pass into the ordinary internal operations of the country. It may be set down as a first principle that it is utterly impossible to introduce a gold currency in any form—that is, either as an exclusive or as a merely alternative standard—without exposing some classes of the community to inconvenience and more or less to positive loss. The question simply comes to be, which of the consequences of the change will operate most lightly on the general community, and what expedients can be devised to enable us to glide into the new system with the least shock to society. The results of each of the courses open to us are quite obvious, at least the leading results; and we have many historical precedents to light us a considerable distance upon our path. But the results a century hence will be the same as they are to-day, and if they are to appal us now, we only leave the measure to be taken up by bolder and abler men. If it could be shown that the results we now dread will be removed by the lapse of time, there might be an argument for delay; but they will not; and we believe India has reached that point in her commercial destinies which calls for the hazard to be run The probabilities appear to be that every year will render the task more difficult, as our increasing export trade absorbs the silver which the world can supply.

If we adopt the plan advocated by Mr. Walter Cassels when the subject was previously before the Chamber, the first consequence is positively alarming. To demonitise silver in order to establish an exclusive gold standard will cause a panic from one end of India to the other. The striking of Wood's half-pennies, which was merely a question of coinage, raised a tumult in Ireland that caused even a financier like Walpole to reco

Yesterday the accused was again brought before the Senior Magistrate when the following witness was examined:—

George Hickling, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, corroborated the last witness on all material points. He stated that he did not think the accident would have been avoided if the natives had remained at their post. One drag-rope ought to have been passed to the rear of the gun, or the shoe should have been put on the wheel. If either of these measures had been adopted, the accident would not have occurred.

On being cross-examined by the prisoner, witness stated as follows:—The gun was a 56-pounder. He should think it weighed from 65 to 70 cwt. The sling waggon has four wheels. The waggon is in two pieces. The gun was slung to the hind piece. It took about 8 or 90 men to draw the gun up the Belfry Hill. It was a heavy pull. He did not think No. 2 Battery could without assistance have taken the gun up the hill they had to go. The gun was halted on the level at the top of the hill. He did not think the gun could have been safely moved five yards forward from the place at which it was halted without a drag-rope in the rear, or a shoe on the wheel. If the hind wheels were on the incline the gun would not move because the weight was on the hind wheels. Did not hear prisoner caution the men at the pole, but he might have done so without witness hearing it. No. 4 Battery landed at Aden that afternoon. Believe it came to relieve No. 2 Battery.

His Worship then adjourned the case till Wednesday next, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

SPORTING.

FOURTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

(To be held at the Worlee Butts.)

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 1ST MARCH 1866.

1st Prize.—"The Rifle Association Challenge Cup," to be shot for by members only. Five shots each at 400 yards, Hythe position, with any description of rifle or ammunition. Entrance Rs. 10.

2nd Prize.—A Sweepstake, Rs. 50 from the Fund, with rifles of any description in any position, at 400, 600, and 800 yards. Three shots at each distance.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 3RD MARCH 1866.

1st Prize.—"The silver medal presented by the National Rifle Association," to be shot for by members of the Association only. Five shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with long Enfield Rifles, *bona fide* Government pattern, 1858, having minimum pull of rigger of 6 lbs., and carrying the 577 bore Government ammunition, which must be used. The shooting at 200 yards must be from the shoulder, and at 500 and 600 yards in the Hythe position. Entrance Rs. 10.

Any competitor failing to score 11 points in the aggregate at 200 and 500 yards range shall be reduced from the further competition at 200 yards.

The winner of this medal will be entitled to compete for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Prize (value £100) at the Annual Meeting of the National Rifle Association in the ensuing year.

2nd Prize.—A cup presented by H. Gamble, Esquire, a member of the Council of the Rifle Association of Western India, value £15. For "all comers" with double-barrelled sporting rifle at three distances from 50 to 200 yards. Two shots at each distance in any position. Entrance Rs. 5.

Windsights excluded; and trial shots not allowed

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH 1866.

1st Prize.—A cup, value £20, presented by R. Hannay, Esquire, a member of the Council of the Rifle Association of Western India. For all comers, with any rifle. Three shots at 600 and 800 yards. Any position. Entrance Rs. 10.

Winners of the Challenge Cup at this meeting or of the Association Cup." Henry Rifle, the "Vice President's Cup or Whitworth's Rifle, at the last meeting, handicapped four points, and to the winner at two or more, six points.

2nd Prize.—A sweepstakes of 5 gold mohurs from the Fund 1 gold mohur entrance for all comers, with any description of rifle and in any position. Three shots each at 500 and 700 yards.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 10TH MARCH 1866.

1st Prize.—The Prizemen's Cup, value £15, given by some of the prizemen of the Association. To be shot for only by members of the Association who are not winners of prizes. The entrance fee registered this cup will be withheld. Any rifle and in any position. Three shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Entrance Rs. 10.

2nd Prize.—A sweepstakes of 3 gold mohurs from the Fund—and Rs. 10 entrance for all comers." Five shots at 100 yards with any rifle, standing.

FIFTH DAY, (DATE TO BE FIXED HEREAFTER) MARCH 1866

The Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes, with Rs. 30 added from the Fund. Open to "all comers" To be shot for only with the Government long enfield, 1853, and Government ammunition at 200 yards with seven rounds from the shoulder, at 500 and 600 yards three and four rounds respectively, in the Hythe position. Entrance for non-commissioned officers and marksmen of H. M.'s Regiment, Rs. 2, for Privates Re. 1 each, and for all others Rs. 5.

N. B.—Winners of the sweepstakes will receive 2-3rds of the Donation and Entrances; the second 1-3rd; and the third to save his stakes.

The firing will commence each day at 5 P. M. precisely.

THOS. J. TURNER, Capt., R. A.,
Director Rifle Association Western India.

2nd February 1866.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND FEB.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

ASSAULT AT SEA.—Nine men belonging to barque *Kuttiful* were yesterday placed in the dock, charged with assaulting Mr William Bu k, the chief mate of the above vessel.

From the evidence it appears that, on the morning of 18th January, at 5 o'clock, while on their voyage from Singapore to Bombay, the chief mate turned the men to. Only a few men came aft at a quarter past five, and as one of the accused, named Gadd, was seen lying down, Mr. Buck called out, and on no answer proceeded to the prisoner, he thought he was asleep and shook him. Gadd looked savage, and refused to go aft when ordered. The chief mate thereupon told the tindal to take him aft, but he would not. He himself then went to take him aft. As he was putting his hand Gadd called his friends, the other prisoners, who all jumped upon him, and beat him with their fists. Gadd got the better part in the scuffle.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

His Worship observed that he did not at all approve of the conduct of the mate. It was in evidence that he struck some of the prisoners, particularly Gadd, but that did not justify them in striking him. The prisoners knew that they were on board a British vessel, and if they were ill-treated they might have complained to the captain. But instead of taking the proper course which was before them them they assaulted the mate. Taking all the circumstances into consideration His Worship considered six of them, and sentenced each to be imprisoned for two weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour. The other prisoners were discharged.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

REFUSING TO DO DUTY.—Henry Rose, seaman of the British ship *Dalkeith*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

Mr. Malcolm Rennie, the chief officer, stated that the prisoner had signed articles as a sailor, but as there was no work on board for him at present with regard to sails he was ordered to work at the wheel, which he refused.

His Worship told the accused that he was bound to do what the chief officer ordered him to do, and he would strongly advise him to return on board and do what he was lawfully ordered to do, otherwise he would send him to jail.

The accused expressed his willingness to go on board, and he was accordingly ordered to be sent on board.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.—Robert Thompson, seaman of the British ship *Robert Seddon*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the above named ship.

From the evidence of the captain it appeared that on Thursday evening last, the chief and second mates ordered the prisoner to go in the boat, which he refused.

The accused was induced to return to his duty, at first hesitated, but eventually consented, when he was sent on board.

CONTINUED DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Charles Butler, seaman of the British ship *Vectis*, was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and on his refusal to go on board and do duty, was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—2ND FEB.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

VERY LIKE CRACKSMEN.—Ismael Ahmed and Jussul Ibram, two Mahomedans, were charged with having been found with house-breaking implements in their possession in Cazee Street in the native town.

A native policeman proved that he found them at the place in question at 4 o'clock that morning; and as they could give no satisfactory account of themselves, he took them into custody.

The first prisoner alleged in his defence that he had bought the articles and was trying to sell them to the second prisoner when the policeman came up.

The second prisoner said he was going to buy them when he was taken in charge.

His Worship considered the case proved, and sentenced them to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

29th and 30th January and 1st February.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

FOR A SALE OF A DECREE.

Bharmul Purbat and others vs Purbat Ludha and others.

Mr. HOWARD and Mr. GREAN, instructed by Mr. C. Leggett, were for the appellant; Mr. White and Mr Marriott were for the respondents.

This was an appeal from a decree of Mr. Justice Anstey's, given on the 11th of November. The action was brought by Purbat Ludha against Bharmul Purbat and others for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 10,260-1-7, for damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of a breach of contract by the defendants in not taking delivery of certain consignments of cotton as per agreement dated 21st February 1865. The cotton was to be delivered on the defendants' account to Messrs. Ashburner, Bell and Company, and to be paid for by the defendants within a reasonable time; the defendants, it was stated, orally promising to take delivery of it in the event of that firm declining to accept it. Neither the defendants nor Ashburner, Bell & Co took the cotton—for the reason, as alleged for the defence, that the article offered was inferior—and the action was brought in consequence. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs and interest; and from this decision the defendants now appealed upon the following grounds:—

(1). The said decree should have been for the defendants on all the issues.

(2). The said decree was contrary to the weight of the evidence.

(3). The Judge ought to have held that the agreement made on or about the 21st day of January 1865 between the defendants and Ashburner, Bell and Co. was lawfully cancelled by the last named firm

(4) The Judge was wrong in holding that the defendants were proved to have guaranteed the execution of the said agreement in default of performance by Ashburner, Bell & Co.

(5). The Judge ought to have held that on the evidence the plaintiffs were not proved to have been ready and willing to perform the said agreement on their part.

(6). The Judge did not give sufficient weight to the omission of the plaintiffs to call Mooljee Jewraj, their muccadum, mentioned in the evidence of Kaya Kheraj the plaintiff.

(7.) The damages by the Judge were erroneously calculated and excessive in amount.

(8.) The said decree was against equity and justice.

In the discussion upon the appeal the Court frequently adverted to the fact that Mr. Bell of Ashburner, Bell and Co, had not been called by either party—a circumstance which their Lordships thought afforded a presumption that both parties expected that that firm would take the cotton. If the plaintiffs' story was true, they remarked, Mr Bell was a most important witness in support of their case, and a suspicion was cast upon the case by their not having called him

The appellants' counsel maintained that it was the duty of the respondents to have called Mr Bell.

Mr. Howard expressed his willingness to call him

Ultimately Mr Bell, and also Mr. Parker, one of the firm's assistants, were brought and examined at considerable length.

Mr. Marriott having replied upon the new evidence,

Mr. Justice Couch expressed the opinion of the Court that the plaintiffs' case was not supported by the evidence, and that the findings ought to have been for the defendants and not for the plaintiffs. The Court therefore gave judgment for the defendants with costs; and if the respondents should appeal to the Privy Council they would then give their reasons at length.

Mr. Justice Westropp expressed his concurrence in the reversal of the decree.

Friday, 2nd February 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

APPEAL IN AN INSOLVENCY CASE.

In re A. B. Collett and Rustomjee Merwanjee Nariewalla.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Dunlop, appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland and Peile, represented the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, opposing creditors.

Mr. McCulloch produced an affidavit stating the circumstances under which the appeal was brought. It appeared that the insolvents had presented two petitions to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the first of which was dismissed by Mr. Justice Anstey on the 4th September, as the schedule was unsatisfactory; and the second by Mr. Justice Couch on the 29th November, on account of the omission of dates in, and general insufficiency of, the schedule. A special application was made before Mr Justice Couch on the 18th of December for leave to file a fresh petition; but his Lordship refused the application on the ground, as the learned counsel stated, that the affidavit which was presented disclosed no new facts of importance that might not have been mentioned at first, and that he could not allow applications of that kind to be repeated every Court day. The appeal was from this last decision of Mr Justice Couch's, and was based upon the 73rd section of the Act, in which power of appeal was given to insolvents. Mr McCulloch said he did not dispute the justice of the decision in regard to the insufficiency of the schedule that was before the Court when Mr. Justice Couch dismissed the petition of the insolvent, but he objected to the broad principle which was laid down by the Court in declining to entertain the application because the affidavit disclosed no new facts for His Lordship did not base his dismissal of the petition at all on the particular circumstances of the case; but laid it down as a general principle, nor was it necessary to his view of the case that he should. The insolvents on that occasion stated in their affidavit that their schedule had been prepared, not by a professional man, but by A. B. Collett, a clerk who was a coach-builder by trade, and that it was their intention to file another schedule after it had been revised by a competent person, and to make a full and detailed statement. While not disputing the facts in which the refusal of the application was based, the learned counsel thought it hard that the insolvents should be for ever debarred by it from obtaining their discharge; and he now asked that they might be allowed to take fresh steps with that object.

Mr Justice We tropp enquired if a new schedule was ready?

Mr. McCulloch replied in the negative.

Mr. Justice Westropp said that, after the first of the petition was dismissed, the insolvents should have procured the best assistance they could obtain in preparing a fresh schedule; but they never had come forward again with a schedule which was insufficient.

Mr. McCulloch contended that there was no enactment for the punishment of an insolvent for presenting an insufficient schedule, and that they desired was that they should not be for ever prevented from obtaining a discharge because they had brought insufficient schedules.

Mr. Justice Westropp was not at all prepared to admit that the Act contemplated that insufficient schedules might be brought up every Court day.

Mr. McCulloch—But does not prohibit it.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Well, it does not sanction it. Are your clients in custody?

Mr. McCulloch—Not yet, my Lord, but I have no doubt they will be.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Then, will you show us what *locus standi* you have?

Mr. McCulloch thought it was not necessary for an insolvent to be in custody in order that he might appeal to the Court.

After some further discussion,

Sir Joseph Arnould said it appeared to him that the application had been made to Mr Justice Couch on very insufficient grounds, but he did not wish to say what the Court in Mr. Justice Couch's absence should do in insolvency the Court had exercised a very wise discretion in refusing the application.

Mr. McCulloch.—If your Lordship would only express an opinion as to whether, if a perfectly sat sfactory schedule be given——

His Lordship—I decline to express any opinion upon that point.

Mr. Justice Westropp, in expressing a similar opinion, said it was idle to say that the intention of the insolvents to file a fresh petition had been thrown in his way to prove it, but it is confidently hoped that a careful perusal of the proceedings will not only satisfy His Excellency that the whole case has been trumped up against the unhappy subadar, but will enable the Commander-in-Chief to form some idea of the lamentable state of affairs in the 42nd Bidoon Regiment.

If the true cause of the persecution (if some other name can it be called) has appeared in the proceedings, which I doubt, why should not the same course be taken in the case of the late Cantonment Magistrate at Sholapore, who was removed from his position by the Governor not long ago?

POONA.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR C. STAVELEY, K.C.B., inspected H. M.'s 96th Regiment on Tuesday last on the private parade ground in heavy marching order in the morning, and battalion movements in review order in the evening. The Brigadier General expressed himself as being highly satisfied at the manner in which the whole of the manœuvres were performed.—*Observer, Feb.* 1.

IT is with extreme pleasure we hear that the Parsee community of Poona intend presenting a farewell address to Dr. M. Haug previous to his departure for Europe. Subscriptions have also been set on foot to present that gentleman with a gold watch, value Rs. 300, as a token of the respect in which he is held by all members of the Zoroastrian denomination, for the arduous manner in which he has laboured in their cause. Dr. Haug will be long remembered in Poona, and his sincere devotion to the cause he espoused has called forth universal admiration.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

We hear that in accordance with the recommendation of Dr. Macnamara, it is proposed to purchase the present Gas Company's buildings with the ground on which they stand in Halidy Street, for the purpose of converting them into the Ophthalmic Hospital. The Gas Company ask the sum of thirty thousand rupees for the buildings, and fifty thousand for the land; and the matter is in abeyance pending the orders of Government.—*Englishman, Jan* 27.

THE unmanageableness or mismanagement of the East Indian Railway seems rapidly to be approaching culmination. At the moment of going to press we are informed that a train which left Howrah yesterday was stopped at Serampore by the breaking down of the engine to the great inconvenience of a large number of disappointed passengers. We shall recur to this subject on Monday.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 27.

BHOOTAN.

IT is not, we understand, intended to maintain a permanent garrison at Dewangiri, though it may be necessary to keep up the post until the present difficulties with Bhootan are satisfactorily settled.—*Englishman, Jan.* 27.

We have been favoured with the following from Camp Dewangiri:—

"*January* 19.—The emissary of Tongsoo Penlow, a lama of some place in the interior, who has been in our camp for the last three days, returns to his principal, and leaves us to-day, bearing with him the usual demand on our side for the guns, the delivery of which formed a part of the treaty insisted upon by our politicals. Of course, we are promised them, as we have been over and over again within the last two months; but it need hardly be said that no one believes in the promise being kept. What the ultimate result of the extraordinary and not very dignified nature of our position here may be, it is absolutely impossible now to predict. It is rumoured that, come what may, Government has resolved upon the 'peace-at-any-price' policy, and that neither treachery nor insults will affect our truce with the recusant chief, who must now, more than ever, plume himself on his performance, whereby he shirks all fesses liability, dictates terms, and sets an army in motion,—only to show that the first is harmless, the second a sham, and the third an imitation of that king of France who marched his men up a hill, 'and then marched down again.'

While we are waiting, wondering what the next act of the performance will be, the weather (there is little else to write about) has given us a foretaste of the delights of a rainy season.

There is a strong disposition amongst a certain party to fix upon this ridge as a site for a small cantonment, in the probable contingency of our being compelled to leave a force in this country. The only recommendation in favour of this, that I can call to mind, is that, being already partially cleared, some trouble would be saved which would be incurred in selecting and clearing another position; and this is all that can be said for Dewangiri. Heaven help the troops kept here in the hot weather! if the scheme be really entertained, as there is too much reason to fear, every one in the smallest degree acquainted with the situation should, in the commonest regard for simple humanity, protest against this measure, though the latter would considerably reduce the number of troops to be employed. Instead of two Native Infantry Regiments at Debrooghur, the Lieutenant Governor would keep three and at Suddya only a force of eight hundred men, and a Police. The Volunteer Corps is also referred to as a source of strength. The Lieutenant Governor thinks it unnecessary to post Cavalry at Tezpore or Julpigoree, the Police sowars being sufficient for all purposes. He therefore proposes that the regiment of Cavalry on the North-East frontier be removed to Bhagulpore, or some other healthy station on the line of railway. Gowhatty is suggested in preference to Tezpore as the head quarters of the 43rd Native Infantry; and it is considered that the Eurasian Artillery and the 49th Native Infantry will efficiently protect the Cossyah and Jynteah hills. For the present it is proposed to keep two Native Infantry regiments at Buxa, one of which is to be relieved on the termination of the hostilities with Bhootan, and also European Artillery. Doobree is recommended as a better site for a cantonment than Julpigoree, which is badly situated with regard to Buxa. There are doubts about the possibility of finding an eligible site at Doobree, but enquiries are to be made on this subject. The detachment of a body of troops to Gowalparah is recommended to overawe the Garrow tribes.

The Lieutenant Governor's recommendations have, we presume, except when stated, reference purely to the general requirements of the frontier in time of peace, and do not take into consideration our present disturbed relations with Bhootan. On this view of the matter they would not appear to invite unfavourable criticism; and the arrangements proposed seem sufficiently liberal. It is not only the continuance or cessation of hostilities with Bhootan, however, which affects the question of how we should guard our Assam frontier. The manner in which hostilities may be terminated has an important bearing on the question. If for the sake of peace, we tamely submit to insult and humiliation, we shall require much larger garrisons than if we had exacted our own terms after inflicting a severe defeat. The present position seems to be this; that the Deb Rajah declines, for the present, consenting to our coercing the Tongso Penlow to restore the guns; we, on our parts, have no intention of interfering in the matter without his consent; but, until the guns are restored, the Deb Rajah will not receive the first payment of the allowance. This is as much as to declare that it is a matter of perfect indifference to us whether the guns are restored or not; but to Tongsoo Penlow such indifference will probably appear strangely inconsistent with our demanding the guns at all. It is unnecessary to point out how we should disgrace ourselves in the eyes of the Penlow, and the less he thinks of us, the more strongly should we garrison the frontier. Dishonour will not be so cheap, after all, as the Viceroy would seem to have supposed.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY.

(From the Englishman, Jan. 27.)

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Port Canning Land Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, "Limited," was held at the Local Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 24th January, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Present:—Messrs F. Schiller, J. J. Cogswell, H. Fraser, J. H. Sieveking, J. G. Hicks, J. A. Jharriol, W. Stewart, F. Woodhouse, G. Bain, C. Gughesdon; Capt. Weston; Capt. Donohoy; R. B. Mackay, C.E., M. Jenkins; H. Reinhol; P. Hall; T. H. Benhertz; M. David; A. G. Roussac; H. Cohn; T. Watson; Dr. Sheklton; and Baboo Govind Chunder Dey. F. Schiller, Esq., in the Chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. Schiller proceeded to read the Directors' Report, and took occasion to make a few remarks on the position and prospects of the Company.

Mr. Schiller said—It is highly gratifying both to my co-Directors and myself, in laying this our first Report before you, to be able to point out that the Port Canning Company is not (as was first alleged) a mere speculation, but that the Company is based on a firm foundation, which is conclusively proved by the issue of its first year's operations. That your Directors are in a position to promise you, after deducting the whole expenditure for then year, a divided of 2½ per cent, should alone suffice to convince the public of the advantages of the Company as an investment.

The revenue from which this dividend will be paid consists, partly of interest received from Bank, and partly of rents. The process of clearing, draining, and bunding the various lands of the Company is daily making the whole under cultivation, and when this is once effected, the rents of rice lands alone will form an immense annual profit.

To suppose that a mere waste, so to speak, can be at once turned into a flourishing city, is absurd. For my own part, I give Canning from 5 to 10 years for its thorough development,—looking hopefully forward to the time when its building sites will rise in value, proportionally as the value of such land has risen in Calcutta. What was Calcutta one hundred and twenty years ago, but a small marshy village; and the only difference between Calcutta then, and Canning at the present day is, that the former had, perhaps, a few more inhabitants than the latter has now. As an instance of the state of matters in Calcutta at the present time, I may mention that a very good ground on which this house is built was given rent free for ever, on condition that the grantee undertook to keep a ghaut near where the Messrs. Mackinnon's office now stands, *free of jungle*.

Looking at the position of Canning now, I contend that it has advanced more rapidly in 5, than Calcutta did in 10 years from its foundation.

You are all well aware of the many difficulties encountered by Europeans in this country, in endeavouring to carry out such a scheme as that of the Port Canning Company; and it is, therefore, matter for deep congratulation to find, within the short period which has elapsed since the formation of the Company, that notwithstanding all obstacles we have been steadily progressing. It is exceedingly to be regretted that the apathy of the Mutlah Marine authorities generally, and the decided opposition of one gentleman in particular, should tend, in however slight a degree, to retard the progress of the new Port; and were it not for the natural advantages of Canning as an additional outlet for the trade of Bengal, and the support afforded by some members of the mercantile community, this opposition might have proved disastrous.

Much has been said by ship captains with regard to the unhealthiness of Canning, and these reports have, in a great measure, tended to prevent shipping from visiting the Port; in connection with this subject I would beg to point out that the crews of those vessels which arrived at Canning during the months of July, August, and September last, enjoyed very fair health whilst in harbour, and it was only after the vessels put to sea that sickness broke out on board. This naturally induced us to investigate the circumstances connected with the departure of these ships, and from the evidence adduced we were strongly led to believe that the fever was the result of drinking impure water. To prevent a like occurrence in future, the Port Canning Company immediately secured large water boats, which are now always availed of by the shipping. In many cases, where sickness was found to exist, it was ascertained that the primary cause lay in the want of cleanliness on board the ships, and to the absence of all care on the part of the crews. In one instance (the *Lune Lauge*), where a whole crew was prostrated by diarrhœa, shortly after arrival in Mutlah, it was found that the disease was solely attributable to the dirty and almost poisonous condition of the ship's coppers, which had not been cleared of verdigris for some months.

There is no reason to adduce why Canning should not soon become as healthy, if not more so than Calcutta, as the Municipality are adopting at the outset the most approved sanitary measures, measures which can only now be introduced into Calcutta at very great expense. If at all the level of Canning and that of Calcutta is identically the same, and when once the jungle stretching around the former place is entirely cleared away, the predisposing cause for what is termed the "Mutlah fever" will be removed. It is strange, indeed, to hear the outcry that is raised on the death of one seaman at Port Canning, whilst whole ships' crews may be decimated in the Hooghly, and little or nothing is heard on the matter.

Leaving, then, the question of the sanitary condition of the town, let me draw your attention to two important sources of income which have recently been secured by the Company, viz., the Lease rights of "Julkur" and "Bunkur."

The former gives the sole right to the fisheries in a considerable number of the rivers intersecting the Sounderbuns; and although at present the revenue from this source is not very great, owing to the absence of a population versed in the art of fishery, still we hope to make it in time (as in Europe and many parts of America) highly remunerative.

The Bunkur Lease is a more important one, and may at once be worked to a profit; the rights conveyed under this Lease comprise the sole privilege of cutting wood and collecting honey, wax, and other forest produce in all the Soonderbuns. This right of "Bunkur" has been secured at a very moderate rate; and if you consider that Calcutta and its suburbs are solely dependent on the Sounderbuns for fire-wood, and for a very large proportion of timber for building purposes, it will be obvious that a large revenue must accrue to the Company from this source.

In conclusion, let me add that the great desideratum is co-operation on the part of the shareholders. The directors can do much, but if heartily backed up in their endeavours by the whole body of shareholders, they can do still more towards making Port Canning an accomplished fact.

It was then—

1. Proposed by H. Fraser, Esq.,
Seconded by P. Hall, Esq.—

That the Directors' Report be received, and the Accounts, as rendered, be passed.

Carried unanimously.

2. Proposed by J. J. Cogswell, Esq.,
Seconded by R. Brown Mackay, Esq.—

That this Meeting be adjourned until 24th April next, for the presentation of a Balance Sheet to the 15th February, and the declaration of a Dividend.

Carried unanimously.

The Meeting was then made Special, in terms of the advertisement, for the consideration of the question of expunging, altering, or amending Clauses 10, 11 and 12 of the Articles of Association of the Company, when it was—

Proposed by F. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Seconded by H. Reinvold, Esq.,—

That the consideration of these questions be postponed until 24th April, to enable Bombay Shareholders to have an opportunity of voting on the matter.

Carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the Meeting terminated.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF AMERICA.

(From the New York Herald, Dec. 13.)

WE find much to admire in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. M'Culloch understands our financial position much better than the financiers of Great Britain did at the close of their country after the wars with Napoleon. His constitutional arguments do not amount to much; but on the financial question he is sound, and if congress directs the resumption of specie payments Mr. M'Culloch is the man to secure it.

This is the first time within our remembrance that a sound, practical man has had the management of the financial affairs of the country. Hitherto the heads of the Treasury Department have been mere politicians, who have had no proper conception of the magnitude of the duties of their office, and they administered the financial concerns of the nation more with an eye to party advantage than for the promotion of the interests of the country. Now we have the right man in the right place—one who is full of common sense, and takes the right view of the difficulties and dangers that surround his position. He is not one of those crazy theorists who are always in a fearful state of alarm and trepidation whenever the currency becomes over-inflated, and predict ruin and disaster whenever such periods arrive. Mr. M'Culloch properly appreciates dangers that may arise from this cause; but at the same time he holds that evils are likely to accrue under a hasty and improper system of contraction as from an undue expansion of the currency. He argues against a too rapid return to specie payments; and, while advocating the return, holds that it should not be done until it can be with safety to the commercial, manufacturing, banking, and all other great interests of the country, and with perfect security to Government credit.

The resumption of specie payments, whenever it is judicious to do so, should not be accelerated by intemperate exertions or precipitated for unperfect reasons. Whenever the period arrives for resumption it should be done practically and not nominally, as was the case with the Bank of England from 1812 to 1819, and in 1825. He proposes to fund the public debt, by a sort of easy sliding scale, so that the fluctuations of trade and commerce may not be improperly disturbed by a too heavy and rapid withdrawal of the national currency. His object is to show how resumption may be reached, without the risk of producing financial revulsions and bankruptcies. He conscientiously believes in the Jacksonian policy, that it is dangerous to allow the banks to issue the paper currency of the country, and regards that policy as calculated to place too much power in the hands of partisans who may temporarily hold the reins of the Government. He makes several sagacious suggestions relative to modifications of the present internal revenue system, having in view the more harmonious operation of that law with tariff and the tariff with revenue laws. It is calculated that the present internal revenue will not be reduced, but increased some forty or fifty millions by pursuing this policy. It is gratifying to learn that the prospects for the next fiscal year are so satisfactory. It appears that, according to the estimates, the receipts for the year "will be sufficient to pay all current expenses of the Government, the interest on the public debt, and leave the large balance of 132,000,000 dollars to be applied towards the payment of the debt itself.

What a contrast does our country at this time present when compared with England or France after great and exhausting wars! During the Napoleonic conflicts England was perpetually the scene of public disorder, riots and internal difficulties. Bankruptcies and financial distress were continually occurring, specie payments suspended, and loans were negotiated with great difficulty, and at one time the National Debt reached some 4,150,000,000 dollars. The consequence of these financial difficulties occurred in England from the year 1812 to 1819, and again in 1825. Just after the news of the escape of Bonaparte from Elba reached England there were sixty-one bankruptcies in London in one day. In 1819 the financial report was considered in fact a "virtual declaration of national bankruptcy." Before this France had her financial troubles, with her assignats and mandats, which were both eventually repudiated—in the case of the mandats because the people would not take them. In short, when we refer to either England or France we find the history of their wars filled with instances of public bankruptcy, mobs, riots, and all kinds of local commotion, culminating in national bankruptcy and social revolution.

Now look at the United States. In fact, instead of coming out of the war like France or England out of theirs, with shattered credit, we find that to-day our government securities command a higher rate, and are more in demand in Europe than they ever were before. Truly have we reason to be proud of our position in the first rank among the nations of the earth, with the prospect before us of still greater national power and prosperity; for we have still the untold riches of our mountain auriferous regions to unlock, the command of European commerce with the Indies awaiting our acceptance by the building of railroads across the Continent—a great work now in successful progress.

We call the attention of Congress to the financial budget of Mr. M'Culloch, and repeat our belief that if they require specie payments to be resumed, he is the man to do it.

CLOSE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE "SHENANDOAH."

(From the Times, December 25.)

We may congratulate Mr. Adams, as well as Lord Clarendon and ourselves, on the close of a correspondence which had ceased to serve any useful purpose. The question of our liability for the depredations of the *Shenandoah*, and the many other questions arising out of it, have long since been exhausted, so far as it is possible for any subject to be exhausted in a diplomatic controversy. Unhappily, there is one sense in which it has been possible, and that is, in an exchange of despatches at long intervals between the representatives of two great countries, to observe the strict rules of pleading which render the issue narrower and simpler at each stage. On the contrary, it is far more probable, if not inevitable, that it should become by degrees more complicated, until the whole original point in dispute is lost among a maze of digressions and precedents. Such has, in fact, been the case with the discussion of which the termination appeared in our impression of yesterday. Lord Russell made his and his successor on the one hand, and to Mr. Adams on the other, to acknowledge the ability, research, and temper with which it has been conducted. Everything that could be said has been said many times over, and several things, perhaps, which need not have been said, would have been better left unsaid. At the same time the result is unsatisfactory. It is not that the case of the neutrality law is quite obvious. The basis of it was never settled with any precision, and has been widened or shifted by either disputant, according as it might suit his purpose. It has, in this respect, been the greater offender, it is because a part was assigned to him which left him no alternative. On the ground of positive law Lord Russell's main position was absolutely impregnable, for it could not be maintained that any nation is responsible in damages for acts done beyond its jurisdiction and control, and Mr. Adams could not produce any instance in which our Government had ever held us responsible for a breach of neutrality within its jurisdiction and control. The wrong, therefore, which he endeavoured to fasten upon us was constructive and consisted in many minutes. We had recognised the belligerent rights as belligerents too soon: we had opened our eyes to the illegal practices of their agents too late; we had exercised a discretion in their favour when it was free to concede or refuse to them some privilege; we had not prosecuted every one that we might under the Foreign Enlistment Act, and we had declined upon requisition to extend the provisions of that Act. Such were the circumstances which Mr. Adams strove to supply the want of evidence to establish an injury such as is cognizable in the forum of international laws and impart a hostile animus to conduct otherwise innocent. Let us be no less just to him than to ourselves, and admit that Lord Russell's answers to his representations were not always couched in the most felicitous terms, and might perhaps have been more guarded and less sensitive than that which he represented. Still the fact remains which is stated in Lord Clarendon's last despatch, dated December 2, "that no armed vessel departed during the war from a British port to take up against the commerce of the United States;" and that after the untoward escape of the *Alabama* no evasion of our law took place which could by any constitutional means have been prevented.

We need hardly remind our readers how emphatically this remark applies to the case of the *Shenandoah*, which is the immediate subject of this series of despatches. In the first of them, dated October 21, Mr. Adams, with great skill, couples a suggestion—for it is no more—of neglect in respect of the *Sea King* with a demand, manifestly impertinent in respect of the rescued crew of the *Alabama*. Here, again, the fallacy is the common one of mistaking two unreal grievances for one real one. We could not, as both Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon pointed out, proceed against the persons landed by the *Deerhound*, or deliver them over to the United States, for the sufficient reason that they were accused of no legal offence, nor was their extradition even demanded. Such being the fact, we had no more power to restrain them from going out in the *Laurel* to join the *Sea King* than we had to restrain any one else, from doing the same thing. The *Sea King* must have been, to the American Government. Can we, then, be justly censured for allowing the *Sea King* to put to sea? Certainly not, for even Mr. Adams's ingenuity failed to detect anything suspicious about her before she sailed; and her conversion into a vessel of war took place wholly and entirely beyond our jurisdiction, at a time when for to new owners. Thus the charges fall to the ground, and nothing remains but to impugn the subsequent recognition of the *Shenandoah* as a Confederate ship of war. Now, we need not scrutinise too closely at what time it were possible to deprive vessels so fitted out and commissioned at sea of those rights and privileges which belong to the public ships of a belligerent Power. But how, upon any known principle of law, a colonial governor, or a captain of the British navy, could be authorized to ignore a regular commission because he may have reason to believe that it covers an irregular equipment, or how any court in this country could pass judgment upon the vessel without hearing all the parties concerned, has yet to be determined by jurists. We are not aware that any civilized nation has ever committed itself to such a course, and, if not, why should Mr. Adams expect us to adopt it? Yet, unless he would have had us to arrest the *Shenandoah* before she escaped, which, if done, would have been consummated, her Majesty's Government, nevertheless, instead of taking prompt measures to denounce the transaction thus completed in defiance of its authority, and refusing to give it the smallest countenance in any British port, deliberately proceeded to accept the result as legitimate," &c.? Mr. Adams protests against "the most unfortunate construction of international law" which success in committing the fraud was made the only test to purge it of its offensive nature." He might as well protest against those perverse and mischievous rules of municipal law which enable evil disposed persons to escape punishment by taking care to commit no legal crime.

The particular case of the *Shenandoah* is really no unfair specimen of the general case presented by Mr. Adams. It is, upon the whole, neither stronger nor weaker than the average strength of the topics upon which he chiefly relies, and Lord Clarendon's reply to it differs little from that so often repeated by Lord Russell.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

(From the Economist, Dec. 30.)

IN a report of a dinner given last week by the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, at which Lord Stanley was present and spoke at some length, his Lordship is reported to have spoken as follows: "The question may be asked—'What are Chambers of Commerce intended to do?' My answer is—'They serve as authoritative exponents of commercial opinion.' It is not always easy either for the Board of Trade or for the House of Commons to pick out the best individual opinions on mercantile matters. It is the misfortune of men engaged in public life that they are apt to hear only those opinions which are most noisily expressed. And, as I need not tell you are not always the most influential or the wisest. Well, then, local discussions serve to form local opinion, and if any measure is proposed hostile to the interests of commerce, the protesting powers of the united Chambers of Commerce may be valuable."

On the abstruse and difficult questions of political and economical science, human knowledge advances slowly. Those sciences themselves are necessarily founded on generalisations from collections of facts. How difficult those generalisations are, and how liable to error, may be gathered from the fact that thirty years ago the Chamber of Commerce whose proceedings are now before us, had it then been in existence, would certainly have protested the maintenance of both the Corn Laws and the Navigation Laws.

Our defective general'sations, however, are not altogether to be attributed to incorrect deductions from the facts before us, but to a great extent to the imperfect

when the Pope crowned the big-mist Napoleon, he did not dare to assert his conviction that the first marriage had been valid, and that accordingly the second Empress was now fe at all.

But if our English law is the work of sound sense what is to be said of our Irish legislation? Here we have the State going to the very opposite extreme, by way of counteraction to the Scotch absurdities. Certain marriages held to be *ab initio* invalid, according to the professed religion of the contracting parties. The Irish Parliament which passed the law regulating this regulation has thus adopted the persecuting system of Rome in one of its worst forms. In Scotland anybody may marry anybody, when, where, and how they please. In Ireland a Catholic may not marry a Protestant in the presence of a Roman priest; and it throws no little light on certain Irish grievance-mongers that the monstrous law has never even been seriously brought before the Imperial Parliament for abrogation.

Such are the theories and practice of matrimonial legislation, both English and Roman. How strange it is, then, that they supplied hints to Major Yelverton's counsel when they attempted to disprove the Scotch marriage, Miss Longworth, it is to be remembered, is, and always was, a Roman Catholic. Consequently, in her eyes, the Scotch marriage was a valid one in *foro conscientiæ*, because the Roman authorities recognize the simple agreement of the parties as constituting the essence of marriage. To profess that conscientiously she could not live with Major Yelverton as a wife with her husband was simply ridiculous. No Catholic theologian would have upheld such a scruple. The priest Money who performed the Irish ceremony himself told her that by her own account she was already married, that he could only go through the ceremony as a sham, and it must be looked on as a "blessing." Hem, was her dilemma. If she had been really married in Scotland, her scruples were hypocritical, and her Irish marriage was a pretence. If she had not been married in Scotland, her subsequent assertions of the existence of such marriage were false. All sorts of explanations of her proceedings were given by the lawyers, but it is astonishing that no one ever urged the circumstance that her conscience as a Roman Catholic could have had nothing to do with the matter, because in the eye of the Roman Church a Scotch marriage is a real marriage. The recent decision in the libel case against the *Saturday Review* has, it is to be hoped, finally settled the whole question, so far as this lady is concerned. But at the same time we cannot but hope that it may give rise to a thorough reform of the existing absurd Irish marriage laws, both in Scotland and in Ireland, which make such scandals as these Longworth-Yelverton trials not only possible, but easy.

THE REFLEX VALUE OF PRESTIGE.

(From the Spectator, December 30)

THERE is scarcely a problem in politics more difficult than to estimate the precise value of prestige. A few years ago politicians held it to be all in all, the one thing which made national action effective without the use of direct force, the one advantage worth a great risk or a doubtful war. To prove to them that the nation was strong was comparatively help nothing; they wanted it to be, or *felt* to be strong. We may be as powerful as you like, they argued, but if we are not seen to be powerful we shall be resisted, and then we are in the right and if resisted we must fight, and there will be ten wars for one. Their first mistake, in foreign, colonial, and even home politics, was to preserve the prestige of Great Britain," and it often implied the best course for it, even for high-handed action, even when conciliation would have equally served their turn. Lord Palmerston, though really a cautious man, never quite lost this power of bluff, of his life, and there are still politicians who think, and think candidly, that a sacrifice by this country of any appearance of power is an evil not only to this country, but to the world at large. Perhaps they say, as Italy is felt to be at once vigorous and willing to display vigour the despots and other evil-minded persons of the world are kept in some awe, while the sense of existence of the latent strength in Great Britain would not inspire. Of late years there has been, chiefly among Conservative minds, a violent recoil against this theory. The taste for realism, so marked in painting, literature, and science—odd as the last illustration may seem—has extended to politics, and prestige is declared to be unreal. It means, say the new school of thinkers, always one of two things—neither an appearance of power which you have not, or a show of power which you really have, but do not intend to exert. Our prestige on the occasion of the former kind, our prestige in the case of the latter. We maintain on these occasions claims which are only real, provided the British Navy can beat the combined navies of the world, an assumption which, once eminently true, is now, since the discovery of steam and the rise of an immense maritime power across the Atlantic, very much more than doubtful. We also maintain claims in constantinople which are only real if we mean to fight whenever Constantinople is threatened, and judging from Mr. Gladstone's repeated speeches we do not now so mean. We could no doubt, if thoroughly determined, throw into the Turkish scale a swo-d of terrible weight—the fighting power of India—but we do not, because, among other possible reasons, we mean to do it, and are therefore in plain English, playing a grand political trick. This school abhors tricks, and in its recoil from them would abandon the pursuit of prestige altogether, would look chiefly to our interests—that is, to our real instead of our apparent strength, would never threaten except when we intended to strike, would fasten over minor insults as matters interfering with business, and would, above all, never wage a war unless a direct pledge, an immense principle, or a very great interest were at stake. Why seem strong at Constantinople? Why keep troublesome Indians in order? Why trouble to worry ourselves about the effect concession may have on the Oriental, or American, or even the European mind? We are, they say, strong, stronger, perhaps than the world knows, and anybody who attacks us will find that out, and for the rest let us keep our pretensions within reasonable limits, treat as equals with every body, even Bhootan.

There is much reason and some love of truthfulness in this argument, but it does not altogether convince our minds, and fails altogether to convince our consciences. It is not settled to our thinking that the appearance of power is not a reality as much as power itself, whether there is not something in national force, independent of the ships and the cannon, and the men and the money which call on that force puts in motion. Could Mr Gladstone, for example, having power to send a Bengalese prisoner up to execution, morally abstain from using that power?—yet the source of this power was simply his moral prestige. Could his colleagues, could the House of Commons, which possession of the real cash all the while will not of itself regain? A man is very able but habitually talks nonsense, will he not when attacked have to exert much more intellectual force to get a hearing than he would have been compelled to exert had his capacity been always *en evidence*? We suspect that for a nation to cease to make itself respected may be as immoral as for a man to cease to make his views tell among those with whom he deals, that England has, for example, no more right to be silent when despotism is gaining ground than John Smith, merchant, has to be silent when swindling is growing the quickest road to wealth. Prestige is influence, and neither State nor man can have a right to say, "My moral treasury is always full, and therefore I will give the world no benefit from it."

It is not, however, with the moral value of prestige that we are now concerned, but with an element in the question which seems to us habitually disregarded, reckless always talking as if the effect of prestige were exclusively external, where its internal effect is by much the more important of the two. Supposing even that the opinion of foreigners about our strength and readiness to use it did not matter at all—a most incorrect idea—still our own opinion about it does matter a great deal. Every time we surrender an influence we surrender also a condition of self-reliance. It may be quite right to surrender it if ill acquired, or unreal, or exhausting, as it may be right for a merchant to surrender a credit based on bad gains, or manufactured paper, or over developed trading, but if he does it he parts with a distinct source of self-confidence, and ought to take in that inevitable result. If we judge differently of key we may be right or we may be wrong, but at all events in giving it up we weaken or destroy our own belief in our capacity to defend Turkey, and therefore our own position as a people. Nations are not permanently self-conceited. On the contrary, self-conceit, which is in nations self-reliance misdirected, only springs up when some strong man has repeatedly done what the nation did not think it could not do. From the moment believes in its heart that it cannot found colonies, but when France was founding them France did not believe that, but on the contrary went mad about schemes like the Mississipi Scheme, the basis of which was the belief of the country in its power to colonize. Perhaps the best possible illustration of the reflex action of prestige is to be found in the recent affair with Bhootan. Sir John Lawrence has made a treaty with that State to which no broad exception can be taken except that we have lost prestige. We have attained our objects, but not recovered our lost guns. "Well," says the partisan of political realism, "that is a loss of 2.0l.; are we to spend a million in recovering them?" "Yes," say Anglo-Indians who hold the position English statesmen occupied twenty years ago, "yes, for otherwise the native will think you unable or unwilling to punish attack when punishment involves exertion incommensurate with the loss." That argument does by at best reduces the matter to one of calculation. Granted that to abstain from securing the guns was from mere supreme contempt, was not that contempt less injurious than the positive loss of strength which would have accrued from a great loss of money? It might be, we are even willing to admit that as the march must have been through snow, and as snow turns Sepoy fingers into thumbs, the expense might ultimately have justly outweighed every idea about anything so vague as the result of a political act upon "native opinion," a subject of which no human being, native or European, knows or can know anything, "native opinion" being about as much an ascertainable quantity as the conscience of humanity on the effect of an individual battle. But there is the reflex action to be considered. India is held and ruled by two armies and a limited number of European and native gentry of all kinds. All these persons have always thought it indispensable to British peace in India to show that the British power, when once provoked into the field is in small things as well as great irresistible. Consequently they have embarked in every undertaking with a conviction that, come what might, Government would push it through, that nothing short of victory would be accepted, that th y must win, that they could make no compromise, suffer no losses, endure no stain, however trifling, on military honour. In a political sense always, and frequently in a positive sense, they must conquer or die. Consequently the army and the governing class, though extremely afraid of the responsibility of commencing any contest, when they had once commenced hostilities became perfectly self-reliant and at ease. Whatever the immediate result, the ultimate end was certain, or the British empire in India would cease to exist. They had only to go forward; if beaten they would be supported, if destroyed amply avenged; a cata trophe would be only a check, a retreat something the State could never endure. They went forward therefore with an *elan* and audacity almost incredible to them when they felt that they were ready decried, felt themselves the depositaries of irresistible power, and dared anything. Under all circumstances they thought of the Empire, for the Empire, believing its own prestige involved in theirs, was certain to think of them. Lieutenants Agnew and Anderson told Moolraj when he menaced their lives that killing them was certain to involve his ruin, and so went on, confident, and by and bye their coffins were borne through the bleached walls of Moolraj's city, and an in cription told how the Sikh monarchy had been piled above their graves. Mr. Eden, on the contrary, feeling keenly that though the State might avenge him it would under its new realism excessively dislike spending many lives to avenge one, deemed it a State duty to avoid a sacrifice which would produce a war, and so ceded part of Assam. That was weak, but the weakness was the result of the imperial prestige, not in Bhootan, where it never existed, but among British Officers, where it did exist. The treaty now under discussion does not give up any reality on the contrary, the real objects are secured, but it shows that the Government is not prepared to exert its whole strength to secure its military prestige with its own soldiers. Consequently the army will either be compelled to avoid risks which may endanger its honour, or will become *pro tanto* less sensitive to that honour, as it might avenge all events something for which an Empire will not incur expense. In either case indifference to prestige produces a serious loss of effective power, a loss not among fighters, which is say 2, but among those who control those fighters, which is at least three times 2. A general belief among natives that the British Government was weak might produce an attack, but a similar general belief in the army would make that attack successful, a much more important matter. The reflex action of prestige is in fact to its external action as the decay of courage in a man is to a belief in his cowardice among his friends. The latter may be best right, the former destroys the possibility of action on which the preparation depends.

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated under Act XIV. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.
CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.
Board of Directors.
Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Keerising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchand.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 5 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. 12 Ditto. 5 Ditto ditto.
Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.
The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dholleras, at the current rates of exchange.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China and Dholleras, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.
Goods and Cash sent to surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.
PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.
Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch. No. 18, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Head Office—Bombay.
London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 11d.
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 11½d.
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 11¾d.
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 11¾d.
On demand ... ... at 2s. 11¾d.
DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 5 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.
The Bank grant Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for 4 per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—FRANCS 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Shares, Stock, and approved Bills and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £200,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Colquhoun, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ..... 2s 1d.
4 do. do. ..... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
1 month's do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s. "
On Ireland and Scotland .. 1s 11½d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.
DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 6 months certain ... 3 per cent.,,
" 6 " ... 4 "
" 12 " ... 5 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares for sale or purchase.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities 1 per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.* CAPITAL—SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH ARLERS Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. Dumbell, Price & Co.)
RUGHUNANDAS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., Agent.
BRANCHES { Calcutta ..Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.
The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10½d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 5 "
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 months' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 1½d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 1½d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 1½d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 1½d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 1½d. "
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 2s. 0¾d.
on the Continent and to Europe Over- } land at 1 day's sight.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Point de Galle, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight.... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on application at the Agency, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 1st February 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 1¾d. "
Do. " Demand ..... } Paid-up Capital 1,000,000
Do. Scotland ..... } Reserve Fund 250,000
Do. Ireland ..... } Reserve Fund 250,000
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.
DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ..... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ..... 5 " "
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£250,000.
RING PAID UP.....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Brandeis, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHUNDER LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HERSCHAEL SEALE, Esq., Merchant.
F. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq. (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINDUS, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London ..... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ..... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 500 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 3 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
ALEXR. WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. ALLEN, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1½d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¾d. "
On Demand (first Office) ... ... at 2s. 1¾d. "
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance by Steamer on the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being realized, placed to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. Commission will be charged. Deposits can be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
થી બેંક ઓફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઈના એન્ડ જાપાન
(લીમીટેડ.)
थी बाङ्क ओफ हीन्दुस्थान चीना एन्ड जापान
(लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP. £1,000,000
Reserve Fund..... 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS CHARLES HEDLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Fredfields and Newman.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVIN, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The National Bank (established 1835.)
Do.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
Hon. J. F. H STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
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Do.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000
Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Association will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain 2 per cent per annum.
" " 3 months " 5 " "
" " 6 " " 6 " "
until further notice.
Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.
ADVANCES.
The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.
Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular languages) to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 1,000,000
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE FOOMJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAR. Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank or London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 1d. "
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
Demand. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, 1 per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of the safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th January 1866

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d per rupee.
" " 4 " " 2s. 1d. "
" " 3 " " 2s. 0½d. "
" " 2 " " 2s. 0½d. "
" " 1 " " 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand " " 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 11½d. "
on the Continent. }
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 3 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000 shares of Ten Pounds each,
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Bankers.
George Henry Brown, Esq.,